Paragraph on page 1, lines 3-4:

This is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/662,953 (now abandoned), filed September 15, 2000, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Paragraph on page 3, lines 14-28:

Turning now to the drawings, Figure 1 shows a data storage system 10 coupled with a memory device 20. The data storage system 10 comprises a file system 15 operative to read and write data from/to the memory device 20. A data storage system can take any suitable form and may, for example, be implemented as a digital camera, a digital audio player, a personal digital assistant, a game player, a cellular telephone, an electronic book, or a general-purpose programmable computer. The memory device can also take any suitable form and, in one presently preferred embodiment, takes the form of a three-dimensional write-once memory device. Suitable three-dimensional write-once memory devices are described in U.S. Patent No. 6,034,882, U.S. patent application serial number 09/560,626 (abandoned), and U.S. patent application Serial No. 09/638,428 (abandoned), all of which are assigned to the assignee of the present invention and are hereby incorporated by reference. Further details regarding alternative structures for the memory device are presented in U.S. Patent Applications Serial Nos. 09/638,427 (pending) and 09/638,334 (pending), both of which are assigned to the assignee of the present application and are hereby incorporated by reference.

Paragraph on page 8, lines 23-30:

In one preferred embodiment, the data bits and ECC code bits are stored in memory cells using the distributed data strategy described in U. S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/747,574 (pending), filed on the same date as the present application. That application, which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention, is incorporated by reference herein. U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/748,649 (pending), which is also assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein, provides additional information concerning these concepts.

Paragraph on page 9, lines 13-26:

In spite of its many advantages, a write-once memory array provides the disadvantage that a memory cell cannot be erased once it is written into. Accordingly, it is not possible to erase files from a write-once memory array by restoring the associated memory cells to their initial, un-programmed digital state (*e.g.*, Logic 0). Novel methods for deleting stored data from write-once memory devices are presented in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/638,439 (pending), filed August 14, 2000, which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention and is hereby incorporated by reference. As described in that patent application, data can be deleted (*i.e.*, made difficult or impossible to read) by overwriting at least a portion of the stored data with a destructive pattern. This destructive pattern switches at least some of the memory cells associated with the stored data from an original, un-programmed state to a programmed state. For example, some or all of the memory cells associated with stored data can be over-written with the destructive pattern (111111). Any suitable destructive pattern (periodic or aperiodic) that achieves the desired result of obliterating the data can be used.

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